

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 25

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1881.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 22

Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—**ORSAMUS COLE.**

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**

For Judge Municipal Court for term commencing June, 1881, **L. F. PATTEN.**

For County Judge—**AMOS P. PRICHARD.**

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The Republican convention on Saturday put in nomination for Mayor, the Hon. A. P. Lovejoy, who represented the Second Assembly district in the Legislature in 1879. This nomination will commend itself to every intelligent and fair-minded tax-payer in the city. It is one of the very best that could have been made from among the enterprising and successful business men of Janesville. He is an excellent representative of the prosperous and substantial men of the city—of the kind who began at the foot of the ladder of business, and by industry, intelligence, substantial integrity, and praiseworthy economy, has risen to a position which places him in the front rank of our honorable and solid business men.

It has been over twenty-three years since Mr. Lovejoy came to Janesville. When he settled here, his stock in trade was a set of carpenter's tools, sober habits, patient industry, and a rare amount of common sense, and by the aid of this capital and this alone, he rose to the substantial position he now occupies. He is a strong supporter of our manufacturing institutions, and not only encourages them by his influence but fosters them by his means, and thus makes room for more labor where by the manufacturing products of the city are increased. Mr. Lovejoy is possessed of so many strong points, and is so clean cut in character, and so well qualified in all respects for the office for which he has been nominated, that he should command the full strength of the party to which he belongs, and also should receive the cordial support of all the industrial classes who desire to see a first class man in all respects put at the head of our municipal government.

Give Mr. Lovejoy your hearty support and there will be no doubt of his election.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It is hardly necessary to remind the Republicans of Janesville of their duty on the day of municipal election. The contest has a very important bearing upon the character of the city government. An excellent business man, one of intelligence and worth, has been placed at the head of the ticket by the Republicans. From that name down to the ward constables, the selections made by the party for city and ward officers, have been made with special reference to their fitness. These men hold the confidence of the voters, are to be trusted in any capacity, and therefore should receive the hearty and united support of the Republicans. When the party selects its best representatives for places of honor and trust, stand by your guns, and see that none of them suffer defeat. This is the true principle in town and municipal elections as well as in those in State and Nation. If the Republicans bear this in mind, they will vote for true Republicans and thus bear the ticket to victory.

THE JUDGESHIP.

A separate ballot will be cast to-morrow for judges of the Supreme Court, for a municipal court of this county, and for a county judge. Every voter should see that this ticket is voted. Judges Cole and Cassiday are independent candidates for the Supreme Bench. Mr. L. F. Patten is the candidate for judge of the municipal court, and Judge Amos P. Prichard is the independent candidate for county judge. Care should be taken that no split tickets are voted. Don't throw away your votes, but cast them for the candidates that have been called out to fill these positions.

Mr. Conkling might learn a good deal of manliness and common sense from Mr. Blaine. During the four years that Mr. Hayes was President, he made many nominations which were not pleasant to the Maine Senator, but it is on record, that in no single instance, however distasteful the nomination, did Mr. Blaine ask the Senate to reject the nominee. Such manliness as this is very seldom displayed in a statesman, and from him Conkling can learn wisdom. A truer man than James G. Blaine never stood in the Senate.

Those who claimed that there was something crooked in the late senatorial contest, are the first ones to sneak out of the way when the charges were confronted with an investigating committee. Of course the committee could find nothing to do. No one appeared before it with proofs or charges, and hence the committee indefinitely postponed the matter.

The report comes from Washington that Mr. Conkling will do anything—even make a bargain with the Democrats—to defeat the confirmation of Judge Robertson. The country believes that Mr. Conkling would sacrifice the party and its interests to his personal aggrandizement.

The oldest pupil in the Massachusetts institute of technology is ex-Judge Grant, of Iowa, who is seventy years old. He is yet a successful lawyer, and is studying chemistry for use in his mining cases.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The Legislature of 1881 made special appropriations to the amount of \$269,329.98, and in detail are as follows:

Transcribing Assembly Journals.....	\$ 225 00
Webster's Dictionary.....	2,800 00
Commissioner of Fisheries.....	7,000 00
Governor's Contingent Fund.....	2,000 00
Stationery for the State.....	1,500 00
State Agricultural Society.....	2,000 00
North Wisconsin Agricultural Society.....	1,500 00
Report of Fish Commission.....	20 00
Report of Fish Commission.....	338 45
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.....	500 00
Blind Institute.....	10,800 00
State University.....	4,000 00
Northern Hospital.....	68,480 00
State Horticultural Society.....	500 00
Industrial School for Boys.....	49,181 00
State Historical Society.....	2,200 00
Wisconsin Industrial School.....	5,000 00
Marathon County.....	20 00
Barnett County.....	200 00
Mrs. Ryan (salary of late Chief Justice).....	1,500 00
Yorktown Centennial.....	725 00
Stationery for employees.....	45 00
Passenger boys.....	55,320 00
State Hospital.....	49,181 00
Deaf and Dumb.....	32,747 36
State Historical Society.....	180 00
Report of Wisconsin Industrial School.....	300 00
Board of Immigration.....	4,000 00
Adams county.....	100 00
Wool Growers Association.....	100 00
Chaplain's services.....	250 00
Blue book.....	1,800 00
To protect lands along the Wisconsin River in Columbia county.....	5,000 00
Stoughton High School.....	225 00
Total.....	\$269,329 98

The appropriations for 1880, were \$418,953.05, but of this amount \$70,000.00 went to rebuild the

Institute for the deaf and dumb at Delavan. Last year the State hospital got the extravagant sum of \$152,000, and this year they got a little over \$55,000. The \$2,800 for Webster's dictionary, which many think is a steal, because they imagine the dictionaries are hawked off by the members, will be returned to the treasury, as the dictionaries must be paid for at the rate of \$7.00 each, and the \$2,800 is not strictly an appropriation. The appropriations made for 1879 were \$290,177.77, and for 1878 they amounted to \$339,000. It will be seen that the appropriations for the present year are much below those of previous years, and what is better, there is every reason to believe there will be no deficiency to be supplied next year.

It is said that when the Legislature lost its senses, treating become one of the lost arts.

There will be no duel between Mahone and Voorhees. This is a fortunate thing for Mr. Voorhees.

The Legislature adjourned sine die today (Monday) at eleven o'clock, having been in session 83 days including Sundays.

NEBRASKA JUSTICE.

CHEYENNE, April 3.—A Sidney, Neb., special to the Leader says: Reddy McDonald, head musician at a dance house, and a noted cut throat, was taken from the county jail at an early hour this morning by vigilantes and hanged to a tree in the courthouse yard. McDonald was one of the sixteen desperadoes who were jailed on Friday. They had held the town in terror for several years, and the citizens resolved to clean them out. McDonald was discovered arranging plans for breaking jail, and hence the lynching. Ex-Deputy Sheriff Ryan, who stabbed Attorney Michael, has not been captured. He will be lynched when caught. It is limited that two more prisoners who have committed foul murders and escaped punishment will be taken out and made into good men by lynching them.

THE WISCONSIN PINERIES.

EAU CLAIRE, April 3.—The cold snap which is prevailing in this part of the State has caused considerable disappointment among lumbermen, who anticipated an early drive. The snow in the Upper Chippewa and Eau Claire pineries is on an average two feet deep in the heavy timber, and no indications of a thaw. There is 600,000,000 feet of logs banked on the Chippewa and tributaries ready to start with the first high water, and there being no surplus of logs from last year the mills will be compelled to remain idle until the spring freshet, which, from general observation, will not occur before the 20th, and probably not before the 1st of May. This will make the season for manufacturing at least one month short of the calculated upon. This delay will apply to the St. Croix and Black River pineries the same as the Chippewa and Eau Claire. The log market is firm and advancing. Small lots were sold this week at \$8 and \$8.50 this week to mill owners on the Mississippi.

DEATH IN THE WATER.

LONDON, April 3.—Violent squalls prevailed yesterday and to-day in the vicinity of London. Many small boats filled with holiday pleasure-seekers were capsized. Of the boats hired at Hammer-smith on Saturday afternoon, eight have failed to return. It is thought that sixteen lives were lost. Four bodies have already been washed ashore. There were many inquiries at Chiswick and at Haversham to-day for the missing.

AN OLD BATTLEFIELD.

The remarkable work of a Freshet in the Georgia The Veil of a Century Draws Aside.

ROME, Ga., April 2.—During the freshet of the Coosa River it inundated the farm of Mr. Frank Perry. As the waters receded a buried battlefield came to view. Skeletons and parts of skeletons lay strewn upon the field and bones of every portion of the human frame. In addition every variety of Indian pipe carved into a likeness of a human face, was also found. The field was strewn with implements of war used by the aborigines, and here and there could be seen the remains of fortifications.

THE SENATE DEADLOCK.

Probability that it will Soon be Broken Up.

Many of the Republican Senators Becoming Uneasy and Want to do the Executive Business.

And Then Finish up the Great Political Debate and Review the Political Situation.

An Old Battle Field Unearthed by the Floods in Georgia.

A Former Milwaukee Society Lady Arrested in New York for Swindling.

The Cold Snap Disappoints the Wisconsin Lumbermen on an Early Drive.

The Iowa Fasting Woman is now Ahead of Dr. Tanner.

A Blunder in the Apportionment Bill Compels a Veto from the Governor.

The Close of the Wisconsin Legislature for 1881.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, April 4.—Both houses convened at ten o'clock this morning, no business was transacted. Senator Rankin in the Senate, and Mr. Keogh in the Assembly, objecting to all business, calling for ayes and noes, which showed no quorum present. At twelve o'clock both houses took a recess until 2 o'clock.

It is understood that the Governor will veto the apportionment bill; he has signed the bill providing for the election of railroad and insurance commissioners. A joint resolution was offered in both houses to the effect that the apportionment bill was likely to fail to become a law by the omission of the town of Ridgeway from the south assembly district, of Iowa county, and requesting the Governor to return the bill for correction, but as Senators Rankin and McKeogh objected, it was ruled out of order, but directed to be spread on the journal, thus throwing the responsibility on the Democrats of calling an extra session of the Legislature which will doubtless be done at an early day.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

Probability that it will Soon be Broken.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The conference that has been held yesterday and to-day indicate very plainly that there is a strong desire on the part of both the leading Republicans and Democrats that the present deadlock in the Senate will cease; also, that the regular work of the executive session shall begin. Republicans are generally of the opinion that they have derived political advantage from the debate, especially during the past week, but they think it hardly wise to continue it. The ultra Southerners who have already spoken have furnished the Republicans with texts for effective speeches. Some extreme men, indeed, on the Republican side are disposed to press the debate, and to review at length the old stories of outrage and wrong which the Southern men with such audacity have chosen to deny, but the pressure for executive session is very great on the Republican side, and the desire of the Northern and conservative Democratic leaders that the political debate shall stop is perhaps greater. Compromise suggestions have been made by Democrats to the Republicans in two forms. First, that the Democrats will consent to the election of the officers as approved by the Republican caucus, with the condition that the Republican officials shall not assume their duties till the end of the present fiscal year.—July 1. Second, that all the nominees of the Republican caucus shall be elected and enter upon their duties, but that they shall pledge themselves not to remove any of the Democratic subordinates until December. This concession, of course, provides for the election of Riddleberger. It is a compromise which many Republicans will be glad to make, but one which will be strongly opposed by many Democrats. However, if the Republicans in their caucus to-morrow shall accept it, and the Democrats who have suggested it shall continue of the same mind, there is a reasonable prospect that the deadlock will be broken.

At all events it is probable that, whatever the Democrats may consent to do, the Republicans will modify their present position to the extent that they will allow executive sessions to be held daily in order to dispose of the important pending nominations. If readjustment is made within a day or two, after some executive sessions have been held, the political debate will be renewed, and the Republican Senators will be very likely to call the attention of the Democrats to some striking facts in the late election without going back for material to the old Ku-Klux days. Some Republicans are restive at the fact that, although the Republicans manifestly have the advantage in the debate, yet the Democrats have the advantage of position, for it is apparent that the President called the executive session in order that his essential officers, and not that the Senate should enter into a prolonged contest over the disposition of the petty offices of that body in the disposition of the petty offices of that body in the interest of the personal fortunes of one or

two persons. There is certainly no disposition on the part of the Republicans to enter upon that contest of physical endurance of which Don Cameron made proclamations before he left for a ten days' vacation. That would be a contest in which the Republicans would be overmatched, as the Democrats need only to keep in the chamber a sufficient number to call the yeas and nays and the remainder could rest asleep in relays, while all the Republicans would be compelled to be in attendance at every roll-call. That is not an understanding which the youth or the age of the Republican side of the Senate welcomes, either in the interests of Mahone or Riddleberger or of the Republican party.

A BLUNDER.

Which Defeats the Apportionment Bill. But No Tears will be Shed.

MADISON, April 3.—At a late hour last night it was discovered by Attorney General Wilson that the town of Ridgeway, in Iowa county, had been left out of the apportionment. To-day there has been considerable excitement over the matter, and various schemes have been suggested to heal the error. Unfortunately for the Republicans, three Democrats remain at the capitol—Senator Rankin and Assemblymen Keogh and Briggs. The error could readily be healed if no objections were offered, but the Democrats will object, which will spoil the whole business. It is proposed to ignore the joint resolution providing for final adjournment, and then send the sergeant-at-arms after enough to make a quorum and pass a new bill. The probabilities are the Governor will veto the bill and the apportionment will be made over again until next winter. Everybody is considerably broken up about the matter to-night, and no conclusion can be reached before to-morrow.

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

A Former Milwaukee Society Lady Arrested for Swindling.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—It has transpired that an attractive woman, who for several years was very prominent in the first German circles of the city, is now a prisoner of state in New York city, where her sharp practices on a large scale led to her arrest and incarceration. It need only be named that the Mrs. Caroline Kerkow, who once kept a millinery establishment on West Water street, and who subsequently was married to a traveling man named John Heyman, is the one referred to. On her marriage to Heyman she discontinued business and commenced keeping house in the Sixth ward. Her beauty and her fine address made her a welcome guest in fashionable German circles. Her circle of acquaintances greatly increased during the summer's stay at Lendamen on the river, where she was fairly idolized by the beau of a German bon ton. Moving into the city she fitted up a house on the south side of Sycamore street near Sixth, where she entertained the German actresses who chanced to fill engagements here, and where by her special invitations the gay young men who had learned to know and who were anxious to make the acquaintance of the actresses enjoyed many a champagne supper. Those envious of her successes soon began to whisper about her intrigues, the stories gaining credence and rendering it so unpleasant for her that she disappeared as mysteriously as she came. Her career since then has been that of an adroit confidence woman. Having chosen so favorable a metropolis as New York City as a profitable field for the exercise of her peculiar genius, she commenced her role by making it a rule to pay nothing but her hotel bills, which she was obliged to do in order to maintain the corresponding style necessary to her operations. Her residence at different times were the St. Dennis hotel, Gilsey house, New York hotel, Grand hotel and hotel Brunswick. Her style while at the latter house was gorgeous, and calculated to surpass an Oriental Princess in luxury. Among other of her swindling schemes was to utter a draft on the brewer Valentine Blatz, of this city, for \$1,000 which she succeeded in getting cashed. Her operations succeeded in her getting in all about \$30,000 and she is now in jail to answer for her many crimes.

REPUBLICAN BOLTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There are some ten or twelve Republican Senators who have been very restless under the caucus rule of their party and who have for some time desired to break the deadlock and proceed to executive business. These gentlemen are interested in a number of nominations and are counted as out and out administration men. It is stated to-night that they will be at the caucus to-morrow and make known their wish to proceed immediately to the consideration of executive business. They will urge this upon the caucus and at the same time pledge themselves to fight over the election of officers after the nominations are passed upon. If the majority refuse to accede to their wishes the little band of patriots, it is said, will withdraw from the caucus and vote with the Democrats to go into executive session. Such is the talk here to-night among Senators and others who claim to be posted. If the programme of the alleged bolters is carried out there will be more music in the Senate chamber than has been heard there for many years.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

New York, April 2.—The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, who was one of the American committee on the revision of the New Testament, said to-day on this subject: The changes are so many that scarcely a verse in the New Testament remains unaltered. In many instances, however, the alterations concern punctuation and minor words. Of course, any alteration will arouse criticism, but I think that we can hold our own, and we are prepared to do battle

for what we have done and sanctioned. We have worked between two fires,—the radicals wanting far more sweeping changes than we would sanction, and the other party rolling their eyes in horror when a comma was transposed or a small letter replaced by a capital. The controversy will probably go on for a few years. At the end of five years at the latest I expect to see the new version accepted by all but the most narrow-minded persons.

An interesting and exhaustive work, now in preparation in England, will give an account of the debates of the Committee and the arguments which were put forward in favor of and against the different changes adopted, as well as information concerning changes suggested by different revisers and not adopted. The New Testament will be sold in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, and the United States on the 20th of next May. The stories that large numbers of books are now in this country under lock and key are false, the revisers only having received copies. Only subscribers will receive copies at first, and the price to the public will be \$10. It is understood that, within forty-eight hours after the appearance of the English copies upon the market, reprints will appear from six New York publishers, the price of some of the editions to be as low as 15 cents.

THE FASTING WOMAN.

IOWA CITY, April 3.—Miss Hattie Deuell is still about the same. She is gradually growing weaker bodily, but her intellect seems as sound as ever. She notices everything going on about her. To-morrow (Monday) noon she begins the forty-first day of her fast.

SELF-MURDER.

APPLETON, Wis., April 3.—A saloon-keeper of this city by the name of George Lederer, shot himself last night. The cause of the shooting is unknown. He died at 4 o'clock. He leaves a wife and one child.

OBITUARY.

MENASHA, April 2.—W. W. Freeman, Esq., our postmaster, who has been sick the past year, died last evening at 8:30.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 2
WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat cash, 92c; No 3 spring wheat cash, 92c;
CORN—No. 2 cash, 40c;
OATS—No. 2, 34c;
BARLEY—No. 3, 34c;
POPK—Cash new, 45c 50;
LARD—Cash 10c 50;
LIVE HOGS—\$1 70c 40 according to grade.
BUTTER—24c 30c, 22c 23c, 15c 16c, according to quality.
CHEESE—6c 11c, according to quality.
EGGS—Fresh, 15c.
HAY—Timothy, No. 1, \$15 00; do No. 2, \$13 50; do No. 3, \$12 50.
HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 15c 25c.
SEEDS—Clover at \$1 00; 50c 50; Timothy \$2 00; 50c 50; Flax, \$1 17.
TALLOW—No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 50c.
WHISKY—\$1 05.
WOOL—Tub-washed bright, 40c 50c; unwashed, 38c 42c; coarse 20c 25c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.
FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—opened 1c lower; and closed steady.
No 1 nominal; No 2 fresh \$1 02c; April \$1 05c; May \$1 06c; June \$1 07c; No 3 Milwaukee 91c;
No 4 81c; rejected nominal.
CORN—No. 2, 40c;
OATS—No. 2, 34c;
RYE—No. 1, \$1 01c;
BARLEY—No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 50c.
POPK—Mess pork, 45c 50;
LARD—Prime steam 10c 50.

MONETARY.

New York, April 2
Money, 6 1/2 per cent.
Government bonds steady.
State bonds dull.
Stocks, strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food.—Sold only in cans, by all grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—Usula C. Myers, plaintiff, vs. James H. Myers, defendant.
The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is here-with served upon you.

BENNETT & SALE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
P. O. Address, City of Janesville, Rock county, Wis.
april4cw7w

FOR SALE!

At Gazette Counting Room,
A Beckford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain

I SHALL REMOVE MY DRUG STORE!

Next Month One Door South, And Shall Open with a Complete Stock of Goods.

FIRST FLOOR—Full assortment of Drugs, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

SECOND FLOOR—Artists Materials of all kinds and Exhibition Room for Oil Paintings, etc.

THIRD FLOOR—Artists Studios under the charge of Mrs J. F. Hart.

I have a large line of Paint and Whitewash Brushes, Toilet Powders, Soaps, Perfumes, Bird Cages, etc., etc., which I will close out at very low prices.

E. B. HEIMSTREET,
NEW YORK DRUG STORE.

Be Sure You are Right, Then Go To CROFT & WHITON'S,

West Milwaukee Street, - JANESVILLE, WIS

For everything you may need in the Drug Line. They also keep a full stock of Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Artists' Materials, Chamois Skins, Bath, Carriage and Fine Sponges. The largest assortment and finest Perfumes in the city. Don't forget when Spring Cleaning time comes that they keep Paints of all kinds, Varnish, Turpentine, Whiting, Glue, Whitewash and Calcimining material and Brushes; also Paint, Varnish and Scrubbing Brushes. Drop in and ask for almost anything you want and you will find they keep it and at low prices.

L. R. TREAT, WEST END SHOE HOUSE!

33 WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.
GOOD GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

AT THE EMPIRE DRUG STORE!

There is Always a Large Stock of Pure Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

All sorts of Druggists Sundries, Combs and Brushes, Perfumes and Fancy Articles for the Toilet
THE Best BRANDS OF CIGARS in JANESVILLE.
Special Agency of the Celebrated Jones' Trust. Prescriptions carefully and promptly prepared.
W. M. ELDREDGE,
27 NORTH MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

WEBB & HALL, Have in Stock a Good Assortment of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

In Gold, Silver, Nickel, Celluloid, Steel and Rubber Bows.
Are confident that we can fit you every time. Would be pleased to try.

Hanchett & Sheldon.

We will, about April 1st, remove our entire stock of Hardware, Stoves, Iron and Wood Stock, to the large double store formerly occupied by McKee & Bro. We shall also be in the field with a full line of Farm Machinery, including McCormick's entire productions; Esterly's Twine Binders, Triumph Reapers, Standard and Clipper Mowers, Superior Drills and Seeders, Key-stone and Barlow Corn Planters, Standard and Acme Riding Cultivators, Norwegian, Case, Garden City and Grand DeTour Plows, Corbin Disc Harrow, Keystone and Sandwich Corn Shellers, Thomas & Hollingsworth Sulky Hay Rakes, Taft Hay Loader, Harvard Hay Carrier, Double and Single Harpoon Hay Forks, Minnesota Chief Threshers, &c., &c. Mr. K. W. Bemis will take charge of the machinery department.

FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON!

Every Day Without Change of Cars.

Only line East running the Panama.

DINING CARS

Connects at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways.

26 1/2 hours is the time of the Special Fast Train from Chicago to New York. Elegant Dining Car attached. Leaves Chicago daily 9:30 p. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l Pass'r. Ag't

H. B. LEDYARD, General Manager

MICHIGAN

DOUBLE TRACK

CENTRAL

RAILROAD.

"THE GEAR THAT IS GIFTED"

The Scotch have a queer old ballad, which I heard only once and forgot. Except those two lines of the chorus, which are interesting in my eye. So simple and wise in their wisdom, I think they are worthy to be remembered. The gear that is gifted, it never will wear like the gear that is won."

Now let us all read it and learn it. If we work with our hands, we are wise; the things that we make will be precious. The things that we earn we shall prize. The saying is full of true wisdom. The lines are well worthy to be remembered. The gear that is gifted, it never will wear like the gear that is won."

A CLEVER COUNTESS.

On the 4th day of October, 1829—love to be particular in dates—a coach and six drew up before the shop of the well-known jeweler, M. Rue St. Honore. The equipage was covered with a profusion of gilding and heraldic devices, and the liveries of the footmen indicated high rank in the possessor. The steps being adjusted, a lady, splendidly dressed, descended and entered the shop, where all the attendants, and even M. himself, were profuse in their attentions, anticipating every look and step, and displaying before her the most costly diamonds and "pierres."

The lady, with the most lofty nonchalance, selected jewelry to the amount of about £5,000, which were immediately placed in a casket by the obsequious attendants, when, handing her purse to the jeweler, he found it contained a sum somewhat exceeding £3,000, and short of the requisite amount. The lady, with many graceful apologies and a momentary flush of vexation, begged pardon for the mistake, desired M. to lay the parcel by until she should call again with the money, and giving her name as the Comtesse de L., departed with all the ceremony and splendor that marked her first appearance.

The coach passed up the Rue St. Honore in the direction of the Barriere Neuilly, turned by the Place de Louis Philippe, and finally stopped at the house of a celebrated physician in the splendid Rue de Rivoli. The lady alighted here, and was shown into the presence of the well-known Dr. N., who, arising from his seat at a table covered with anatomical preparations, and begged to know why he was honored with this unexpected visit.

"The lady, assuming an air of settled melancholy, replied: I can hardly command my feelings to tell you the cause of my complaint. My dear husband, the Comte de L., during the early years of our marriage, was all that a fond wife could desire; my slightest word, hint or sign was sufficient inducement for him to obtain any object of my wishes; but lately the scene is changed (here her voice became nearly inarticulate through grief); he has become moody, sullen and reserved—at times breaking forth into violent fits of rage without any apparent cause, thus making my life a perpetual scene of misery; in short, dear doctor, I more than once have been touched with insanity, and it is on his account that I now visit you to obtain your advice which I consider of more weight than that of any other member of the profession (here the doctor, much flattered, made a low, disclaiming bow, especially as the dreadful secret has been concealed from all his family, not even his brothers and sisters having the slightest intimation of it).

"The following circumstance, doctor, has especially influenced my present visit. My dear husband, the Comte, wishing to secure the honor of the jeweler, sent me last spring to the noted jeweler M. Rue St. Honore, with a carte blanche to select ornaments to wear at the approaching festival. I at first hesitated, but finally, urged by his earnest protestations, went to-day and chose a few, to a trifling amount, more to please him than myself, as he delights in the dear Comte (here the lady sobbed), in seeing me splendidly dressed and supporting my rank. But, from the many similar instances I have observed, I have not the least doubt that, on being reminded of the fact, he will pretend utter incredulity, and, on being assured of its truth, burst into those terrible paroxysms which but too clearly indicate the cause of his disorder. Therefore, dear doctor, favor me with your best, kindest advice, and—excuse the feelings of a wife." (Here the lady applied her handkerchief to her face and was silent.)

The doctor, crossing his legs and supporting his chin upon his hand, observed, "I have not the least doubt that, on being reminded of the fact, he will pretend utter incredulity, and, on being assured of its truth, burst into those terrible paroxysms which but too clearly indicate the cause of his disorder. Therefore, dear doctor, favor me with your best, kindest advice, and—excuse the feelings of a wife." (Here the lady applied her handkerchief to her face and was silent.)

"Hum—madame, confine him—indeed we must—a clear case, madam—the humors, which, had they been pituitary or salivary, would have been expectorated, having become sanguineous and melancholic, having retrograded upon the cerebellum—hem—but excuse me, madame, while I make the necessary preparations."

So saying, the doctor arose, rung a bell, and directed his valet to see his chariot at the door, and to order John le porteur and Francois le cocher to attend him immediately. "And, hark ye," said he, in an undertone, "tell them to bring all my apparatuses, lunatics, depechez, and let them follow in my chariot. I will avail myself of the carriage of the Comtesse (the lady made a bow of grateful acknowledgment), and be careful to remain in the ante-room till I call aloud."

The servant retired, and in a few minutes announced everything ready. The doctor entered the carriage of the Comtesse; his own chariot followed at a short distance behind. During the ride he used every argument to assuage the grief of the lady, which would burst forth at times with increased vehemence, until the honest "medecin" himself, hardened as he was to the details of his profession, became affected by sympathy. It seemed as if every tranquil moment only added to the violence of the succeeding paroxysm.

Passing down the Rue St. Honore, they reached the jeweler M., before mentioned, when the lady pulled the string of the coach and alighted. Upon entering the shop she desired M. to take the packet of jewels, and accompany

her in her coach, assuring him of his pay as soon as he reached the hotel of the Comte, adding, with a fascinating smile, that he could have no apprehensions, since the jewels were still in his keeping. The jeweler, with a smile of flattered vanity, took the parcel into his hands, insisted upon handing Madame de L. Comtesse into the coach, sprang in himself, and the coachman snapping his whip, the equipage rolled magnificently down the Rue St. Honore.

After a drive of a mile and a half, and crossing the Boulevards, they stopped at a splendid hotel in the Place du Thie, celebrated in history as the site of the Bastille. The jeweler, with his packet, alighted first, then the doctor, and lastly the Comtesse. The doctor making a sign to his myrmidons, they remained in the hall, while the lady ushered the jeweler into an anteroom until the Comte should be apprised of the arrival of his visitors. After a short interval she returned and directed them to follow her. Ascending a splendid flight of stairs, she pointed to them the apartment of the Comte, at the same time receiving from the jeweler the package of diamonds, hinting to him to present his bill to the Comte, who was ready to satisfy him.

Upon entering the room, an elegant chamber-carrier, they found a fashionably-dressed gentleman engaged in writing at an escritoire. He arose at their approach, and seemed to regard them with a look of astonishment. "Symptoms to a hair," ejaculated the doctor, in an undertone. "To what am I indebted," said the Comte, "for the honor of this visit?" "I believe I am addressing the Comte de L.," said the doctor.

"The same," replied he, with a slight bow. "My name is N.," rejoined the doctor, after a pause. "I have not the pleasure of knowing you," said the Comte. "To be so coolly and sensibly received by a madman was a circumstance beyond the doctor's comprehension. The Comte shrunk not from his fixed gaze, which, from custom immemorial, had been known to enthrall the insane, nor did any 'gaucheries' betray the 'compression of the cerebellum.' However, the doctor determined to persevere until some symptom should manifest itself to justify calling in his posse comitatus.

"Were you never—that is to say, have you ever been—hem—Monsieur Le Comte—afflicted with a violent vertigo, or headache, proceeding from—hem—pressure of the cerebral particles? Indeed, sir, you look pale—let me feel your pulse—there it is—unsteady—tremendous acceleration—ah!"

"Sir," said the Comte, who had yielded his hand in passive astonishment, "your language is entirely incomprehensible. Explain yourself, sir, or I shall order my servants to show you the door."

"Now, don't be getting warm," replied the doctor, coolly delighted at what he thought equivocal symptoms; "don't fly in a passion—a little touched (pointing to his head), just as your wife, the Comtesse, said—very sensible at times" (aside to the jeweler).

"My wife!" almost gasped the Comte; "this is beyond all endurance. I have no wife; and, sir, let me tell you, 'Poor man—poor man!' Just as she said, forgets her mother's friends and relations. I suppose, then, M. le Comte, you do not remember the jewels you ordered for the Comtesse against the coming fête of M. M. nor your repeated solicitations against her will?"

"Mon Dieu! almost yelled the Comte, leaping up and throwing down his chair in his fury, as the jeweler advanced obsequiously, with his bill a foot long in his left hand, making a sweeping courtesy with his right hand.

"Now, now," said the doctor, first in a deprecating, then in a violent tone, as the incensed Comte approached him, "you had better be quiet—all ready to seize you in the ante-chamber;" then, as he rushed to the bell and rang it furiously—"no use, no use—servants know your situation—won't come."

And the Comte, fairly exhausted by passion, sank into a chair. "By what authority do you invade my house? and who are you?" he exclaimed.

"You'll know soon enough—got 'em outside—strait-jacket, all—here!" cried the doctor, stamping his foot. The man stationed without burst in with cords, canvas, and all the apparatus for confining lunatics, and made a rush upon the astonished Comte, who, at the moment of their entrance, drew a concealed pistol and fired at the doctor. The ball grazed the left side of his head, carried off a curl of his hair, and so jarred his "cerebral equilibrium" that he fell, completely stunned.

The rest rushed upon the defenseless Comte and overpowered him. They then slipped a straight-jacket upon him and bound his legs with ropes, preparatory to carrying him to the doctor's maison de sante.

The doctor himself recovered immediately from the stunning effects of the shock and superintended the operations with all professional precision, and, "hem—no ill-will to the pauvre Comte for what he did, mente non compote, and laboring under a mental 'plethora of sensibility.' But the cries of the Comte were long and loud; he roared, foamed and grined at the benevolent doctor, and was in a fair way to occupy a cell of any maison de sante with due lunatic propriety, when the neighbors and passers-by, alarmed at the outrageous cries, poured into the chamber from all quarters, and among them his intimate friends, the Duke de C. and the Vicomte de S.

On seeing them, the Comte suddenly burst into tears, and entreated them to free him from his confinement, assuring them of his sanity of mind in such convincing terms that the Vicomte could hardly be restrained from drawing his sword and making an example of the doctor on the spot.

His story was told—the jeweler's co-incidence; but where were the lady and the casket?

About two weeks afterward I made an official visit to the conciergerie to attest the dying confession of a female who had been arrested by the police as an agent of the Carlists, and had taken poison at the moment of her apprehension. She was evidently sinking fast, yet her eyes seemed to grow more lustrous, and her speech more articulate and pathetic, the liveliness of death overspread her beautiful countenance. There was a wild and fearful energy in her manner, as if she dreaded that life would fail ere she could unburden her conscience of its secret load.

She began: "My name is Madeline Alaine, otherwise Jeanne Patignon, otherwise the Comtesse de L."—English Magazine.

Will Education Yield Subst-

ance. An education, yes, but what sort of an education? A bricklayer's education, an artisan's, a farmer's, would indeed help him to earn a living. A college education would give him a social advantage, but it would not, in itself, increase his chance of earning a living; it would rather diminish it. For, as we pointed out in an interesting paper lately published in this magazine, our colleges do not, like the French and German universities, instruct a young man in the bread-winning pursuits; the American colleges are, on the contrary, institutions for general culture. I do not take up the question here of the amount and value of the culture they supply. The point for us to note is that the educated young American who has not a special education as a bread-winner is worse off, as to his money prospects, than the young American who has no college education at all. Dig he cannot, and to beg he is ashamed. Two of the professions at least are fatally overcrowded. The United States, with a population not greatly larger than that of the German Empire, graduates every year five times as many physicians; for the German Empire limits the number of its doctors and we do not limit that of ours. Very many of our physicians not only wait years for practice, but never get into practice at all. It is much the same with the profession of law. In both professions there are prizes for a few, and failures, more or less complete, for the many. The engineering, mining and other scientific professions offer a somewhat better chance, and public life, almost neglected as a profession, will attract a better class of young men from year to year. But upon one of these, save in rare and exceptional cases, where a son succeeds to his father's practice, can a young man depend for fortune, or even for immediate support. They, too, offer a certain social dignity. But as a rule it is the laborer, artisan, or tradesman that has the better chance of supporting himself; it is the educated man that has, more frequently, to wait before he can pay his way. If, therefore, we educate our sons, it is all the better reason why we should provide, not indeed for their independence, but some aid during the years which they are likely to spend in waiting before they can achieve their position.

It is to be remembered, too, that these years of waiting may become, with such aid, years of scholarly or scientific accomplishment, if not of money-making; years of strengthened preparation; years that might introduce and brighten a career, instead of wasted years that cloud or spoil it.—T. M. Coan, in Harper's Magazine.

Transplanting Evergreens.

The prevalent feeling upon this subject is near akin to superstition. Imaginary difficulties are as abundant as ghost stories, and as absurdly suggested. Each year hatches out a new brood of boasters who cackle in the agricultural papers over their fancied ingenuity in accomplishing without ruinous losses a thing which has really accomplished itself, in spite of their absurd precautions.

The black oak drops its leaves in autumn. The white oak shrivels them up but will not let them fall till spring, except in severe climates. The live oak is always green. Nature's law of growth is the same in all the oaks. It is the law of decay which varies. Neither do needle-shaped leaves indicate a new problem. The pine is evergreen, the larch deciduous; but they grow alike. The general law in all cases is this: new leaves are produced upon new wood. The power of old wood to retain old leaves makes all the difference, and that is of no consequence in transplanting.

There are many apparent exceptions to this general rule and some real ones; but all the phenomena of adventitious buds and latent powers of development are held in common. The same laws govern all, both as to uniformities and variations. The practical differences are between different species of each family, and not between the two families. On the average, such evergreen species as the cedar, the spruce or ornamental trees bear transplanting better than their deciduous companions; and the same comparison holds good in regard to pruning. Indeed, the more common evergreen lawn trees are the tame victims of many barbarous treatments. Many persons have no affection for natural beauty and no reverence for unstudied gracefulness. There is no genuine vitality rigid enough to satisfy their longings, and they seek that which is most potent of contradiction and prune it into artificial formality. Hence arise ignorant prejudices concerning trees, which control the judgment of those who know nothing but gardens and courtyards, and influence many who have opportunity to learn the truth.

Both evergreen and deciduous trees sprout in spring, grow during summer, harden their shoots and form terminal buds in the autumn, remain torpid in winter, each year's growth forming a ring in every most portion of the trunk. The time and method of transplanting should, consequently, be the same for both. With ordinary care and skill, and reasonably favorable conditions of soil and exposure, a thousand Norway spruce trees can be set out in fall or spring without a single failure. It is scarcely possible to do the same thing in August with plants over two years old, though yearlings can be dibbled in, like tomatoes or cabbages, at any time, and losses replaced.—Christian Union.

(Published February 23, 1881.)

AN ACT to amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three of the revised statutes, relating to town insurance companies. The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three of the revised statutes by adding after the word "thereof," where it occurs in the sixth line of said section, the following: "and all legal costs and charges incurred in case legal proceedings are commenced to collect any assessment made upon him, so that said section shall read as follows: Section 1833. Every person to whom any policy is issued shall be deemed a member of such corporation, and shall give his undertaking, bearing even date with the policy, to indemnify himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay his pro rata share to the corporation of all losses or damages by fire or lightning which may be sustained by any member thereof, together with all legal costs and charges incurred in case legal proceedings are commenced to collect any assessment made upon him; and every such undertaking shall, within ten days after its acceptance, be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the policy is issued, and shall remain on file in such office except when required to be produced in court as evidence. He shall also, the time of contract, and shall pay such percentage in cash and such reasonable sums for a policy as may be required by the corporation."

Approved February 19, 1881. 137 COPY.

(Published February 23, 1881.)

AN ACT relating to jurors and amendatory of section two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine of the revised statutes. The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine of the revised statutes of the state of Wisconsin shall be and hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows: "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. Section two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine of the revised statutes of the state of Wisconsin shall be and hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows: 'The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. Section two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine of the revised statutes of the state of Wisconsin shall be and hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows: 'The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. 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